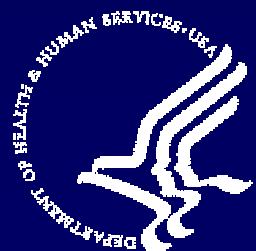


# Common Sexually Transmitted Diseases: STD 101 for Non-Clinicians

Developed by  
The Training and Health  
Communications Branch, in partnership with  
the Program Development and Support Branch,  
Division of STD Prevention  
NCHSTP, CDC



# Topics

- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia
- Syphilis
- Herpes
- HPV

# Gonorrhea

# Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea is sometimes called clap, drip, dose, strain, gleet or the whites
- Incubation period: 1 – 14 days
- A bacteria causes gonorrhea
- Can cause infections in men, women, and new babies
- The person can easily pass it on to sex partners and babies during childbirth

# Gonorrhea Symptoms in Men



- Discharge from the penis (may be thick, milky white, yellowish, or greenish)
- Burning on urination

# Complications in Men

- Swollen or tender testicles (epididymitis)
- Disseminated gonococcal infection (DGI)

# Swollen or Tender Testicles (Epididymitis)



Source: Health Awareness Connection, <http://www.healthac.org/images.html>

# Disseminated Gonococcal (Gonorrhea) Infection



Source: CDC/NCHSTP/Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides



# Gonorrhea Symptoms in Women

- Usually asymptomatic
- Painful urination
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- Pain during sex



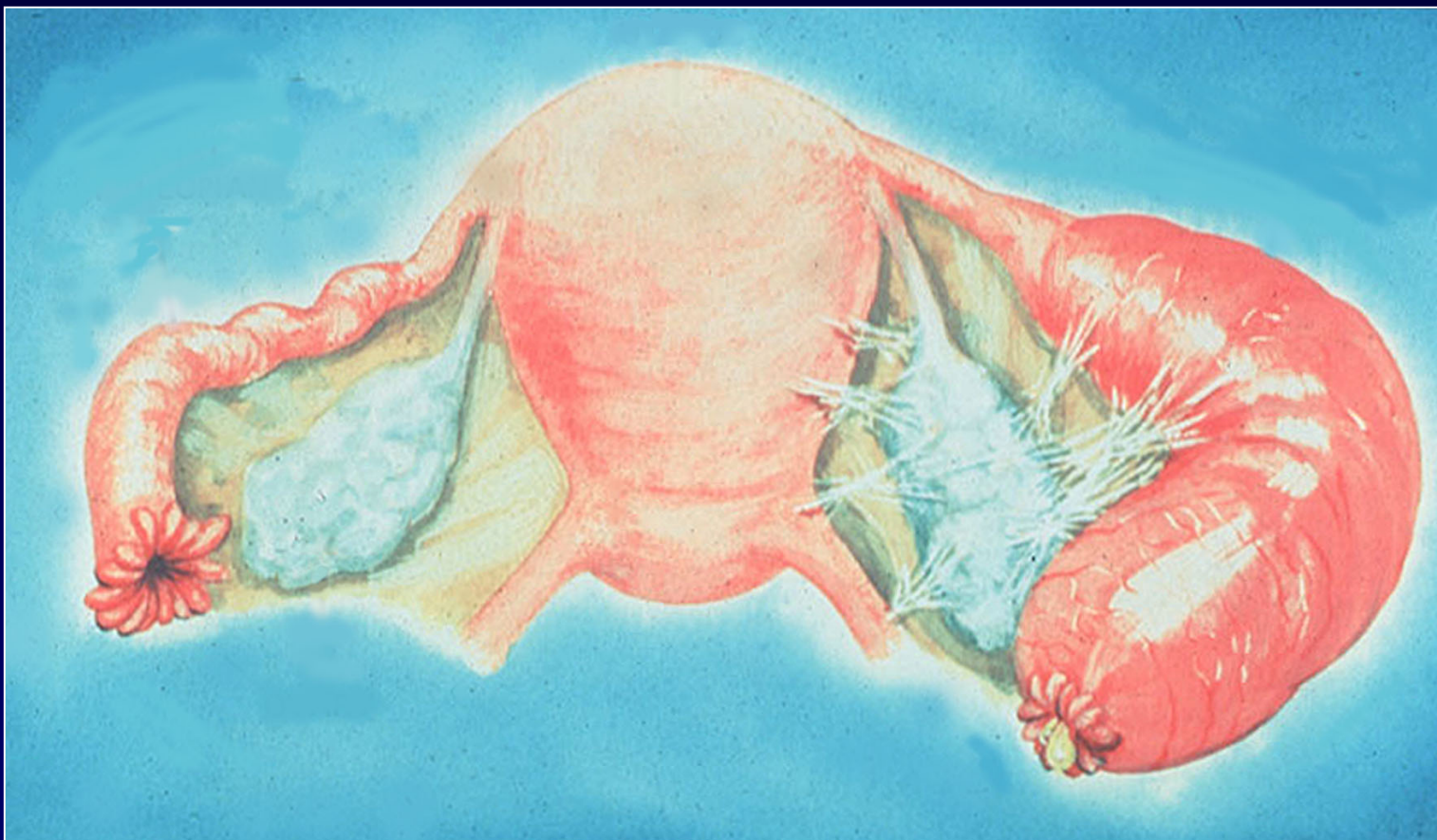
# Complications in Women

- Bartholin's Abscess
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Disseminated gonococcal infection (DGI)

# Bartholin's Abscess



# Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

# Gonorrhea in Infants

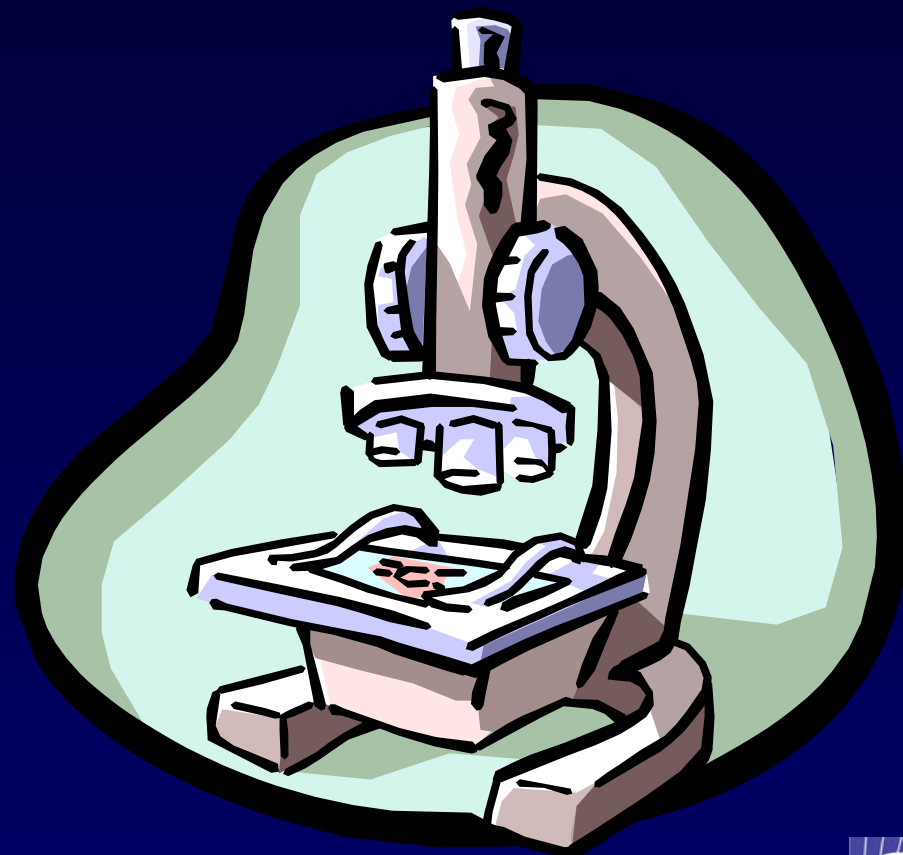
- A mother can pass gonorrhea to her baby during childbirth





# Testing & Treatment for Gonorrhea

- Easily detected by a urine test or swab; and
- Easily cured with antibiotics; but
- Any damage to the body cannot be repaired.



# Chlamydia

# Chlamydia

- Can cause infection in men, women, and newborn babies
- Chlamydia is caused by a bacteria
- Incubation Period: 2-3 weeks
- The person can pass it on to sex partners and to babies during childbirth



# Symptoms of Chlamydia

## Symptoms in Women:

- **Usually asymptomatic**
- Abnormal vaginal discharge
- Pain during sex

## Complications, if not treated:

- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

## Symptoms in Men:

- **Usually asymptomatic**
- Discharge from the penis (may be runny, whitish)
- Burning on urination

## Complications, if not treated

- Swollen and tender testicles (epididymitis)

# Chlamydia Symptoms in Men



Source: Seattle STD/HIV PTC

# Chlamydia Symptoms in Women

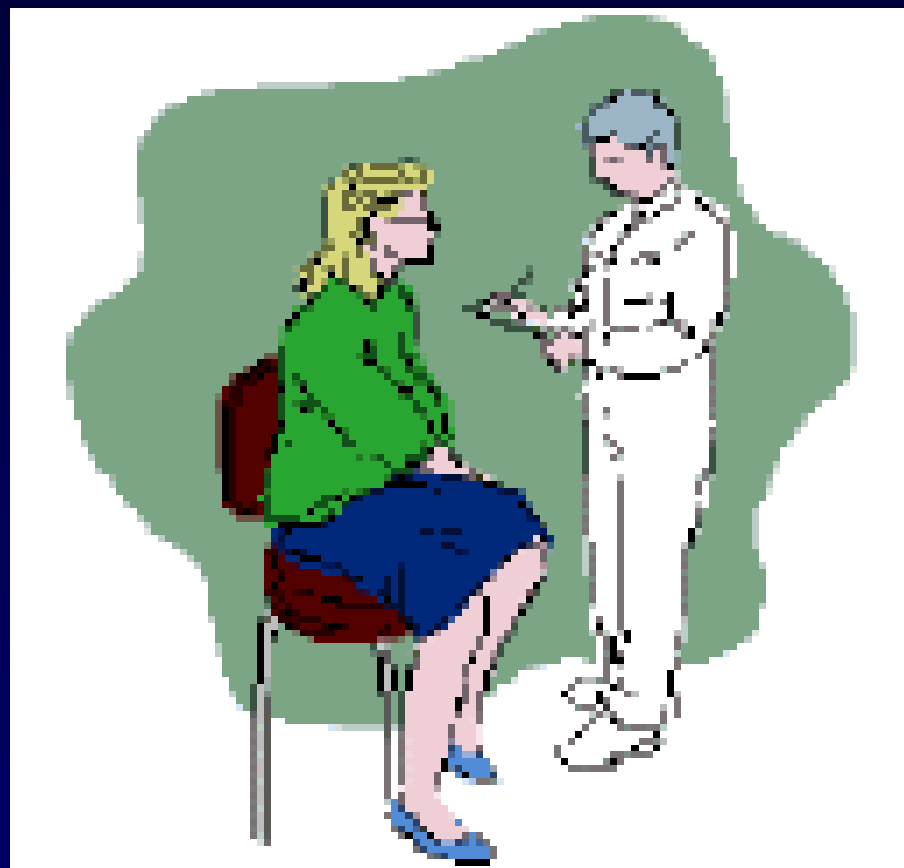
## Mucopurulent Cervicitis



Source: St. Louis STD/HIV PTC

# Testing & Treatment for Chlamydia

- Easily detected by a urine test or a swab; and
- Easily cured with antibiotics; but
- Any damage to the body cannot be repaired



# Syphilis

# Syphilis

- Syphilis is sometimes called “bad blood ,” pox, lues, or a “zipper cut”
- Syphilis is caused by a bacteria
- Incubation Period: 10-90 days (average 21 days)
- Can cause infections in men, women, and unborn babies during pregnancy

# Symptoms of Syphilis

## Primary Stage

- A painless sore called a chancre may be located on the genitals, lips, anus, or other area of direct contact
- The chancre will last 1-5 weeks and heal without treatment
- The person can easily pass it on to sex partners

# Primary Syphilis Chancre in a Man



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides



# Primary Syphilis Chancre in a Woman



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides

# Oral Primary Syphilis Chancre



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides

# Symptoms of Syphilis

## Secondary Stage

- Skin rashes lasting 2 – 6 weeks (average of 4 weeks) on the palms of the hands, bottoms of the feet, or any part of the body
- Other symptoms include fever, swollen lymph glands, headache, hair loss, and muscle ache
- Symptoms will go away without treatment
- The person may be able to pass it on to sex partners

# Secondary Syphilis Body Rash



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides

# Secondary Syphilis Rash



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

# Secondary Syphilis Palm Rash



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides

# Symptoms of Syphilis

## Late Stage

- Paralysis
- Insanity
- Blindness
- Damage to knee joints
- Personality changes
- Impotency
- Aneurysm (ballooning of a blood vessel)
- Tumor on the skin or internal organs

# Late Stage Syphilis Ulcerating Gumma



Source: CDC/ NCHSTP/ Division of STD Prevention, STD Clinical Slides



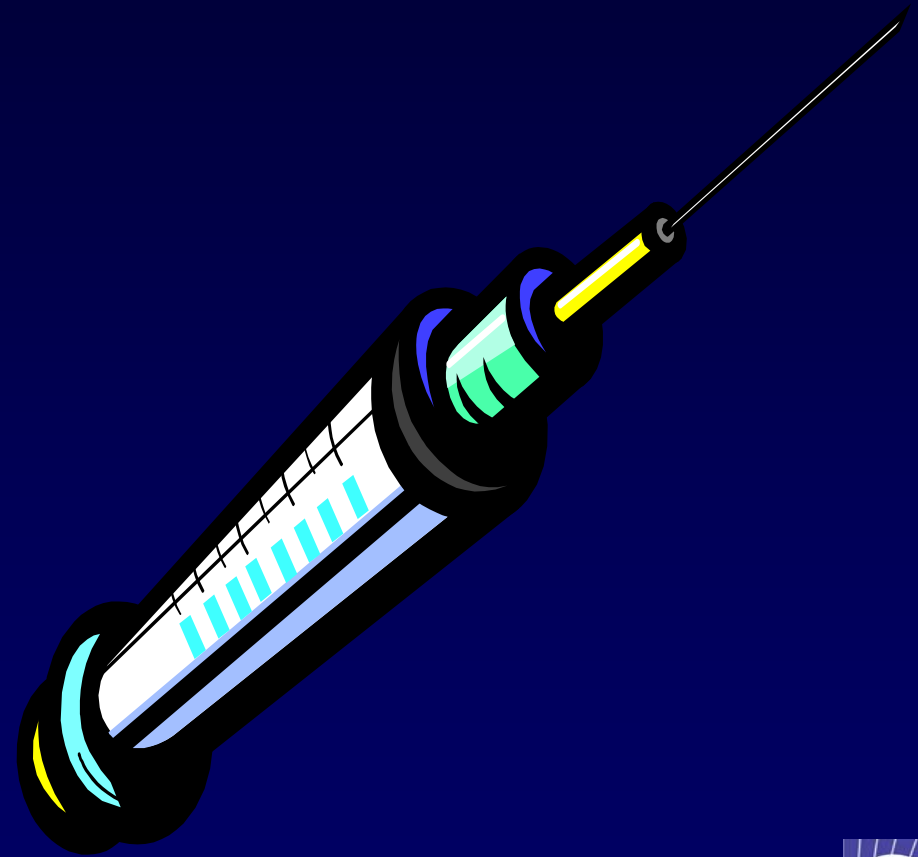
# Congenital Syphilis

- A mother can pass syphilis on to her unborn child



# Testing & Treatment for Syphilis

- Easily detected by a blood test; and
- Easily cured with antibiotics;
- Any damage done to the body cannot be repaired.



# Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

# Genital Herpes

- Causes infection in men, women, and newborns
- Herpes simplex viruses (HSV) cause genital herpes infections.
- Incubation period: 2 – 12 days
- The person can easily pass it on to sex partners and babies during childbirth

# Genital Herpes: Two Types

- There are 2 types of HSV: HSV-1 and HSV-2.
  - HSV-2 causes most genital infections.
  - HSV-1 causes oral infections (cold sores, fever blisters) and some genital infections.

# Symptoms of Genital Herpes

- Numerous painful lesions (sores)
  - On the penis, vagina, anus, buttocks, thighs, mouth, or finger
  - Last up to 4 – 21 days
- Other symptoms include headache, fever, muscle aches, swollen lymph nodes, and difficult urination.
- Symptoms may or may not come back.

# Genital Herpes Without Symptoms

- Many people with herpes do not have any symptoms or do not recognize that they have symptoms.
- Most people with herpes can pass the virus to sex partners even when they do not have symptoms.



# Herpes in a Man



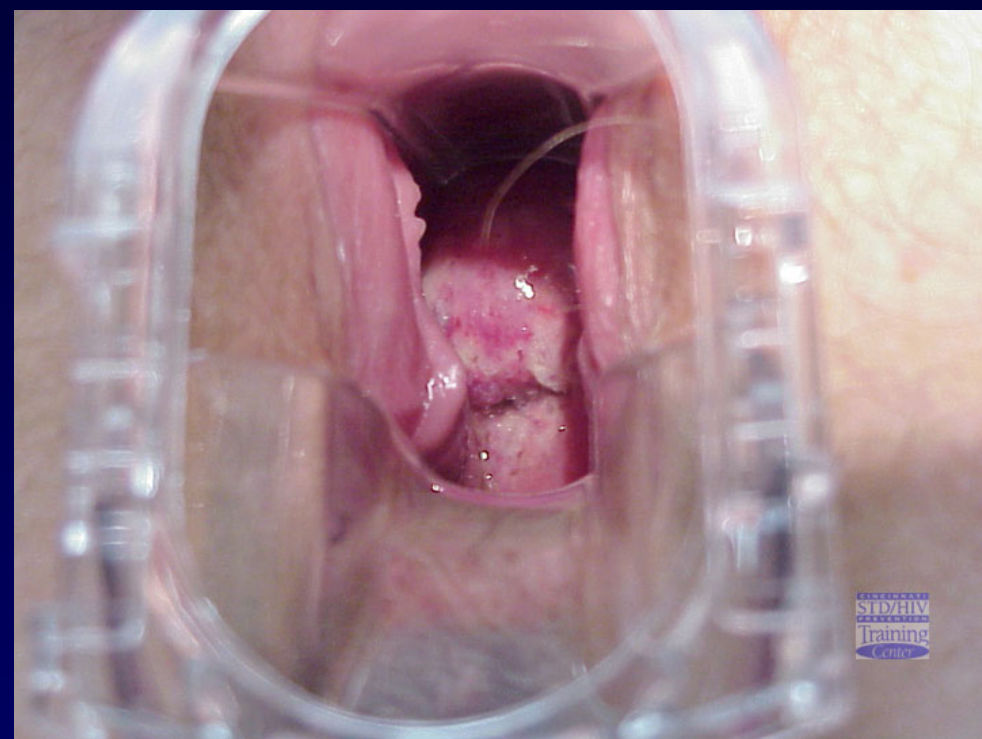
Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center



# Herpes in a Woman



Source: CDC/NCHSTP/Division of STD,  
STD Clinical Slides



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

# You can get herpes anywhere . . .



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

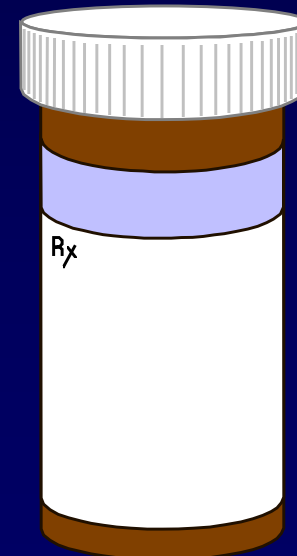
# Herpes Complications

- HSV-2 causes serious problems when it is passed to newborns during birth.



# Testing & Treatment for Genital Herpes

- Can be detected by:
  - culturing the lesion
  - blood test
- Herpes cannot be cured, but symptoms can be treated with medicines called antivirals.
- You can still spread herpes even if you are taking antiviral medicine!



# Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

# Human Papillomavirus

- Many types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV), some of which infect the genital area
- Incubation period unclear
- Can infect men, women, and newborns
- The person can easily pass it on to sex partners

## Genital HPV: Two Types

- The types of HPV that infect the genital area are labeled “low-risk” or “high-risk” depending on whether they can cause cancer or not.
- Low-risk HPV types can cause genital warts.
- High-risk HPV types can cause serious cervical lesions, cervical cancer, and other genital cancers.

# Symptoms of Genital HPV Infection

- Usually asymptomatic and brief (6 – 12 months)
- Genital warts (usually infection with low-risk type of HPV)
  - Warts on the penis, vagina, anus or urethra
  - Rarely may have itching, bleeding, burning, or pain along with the warts
  - May go away on their own, stay about the same, or get worse



# Symptoms of Genital HPV Infection

- Cervical lesions (usually infection with high-risk type of HPV)
  - Usually no symptoms
  - Detected by Pap smear
  - Most will go away on their own
  - Some will persist and need to be followed by health care provider
  - Most women with high-risk HPV types do not get cervical cancer

# HPV Penile Warts



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

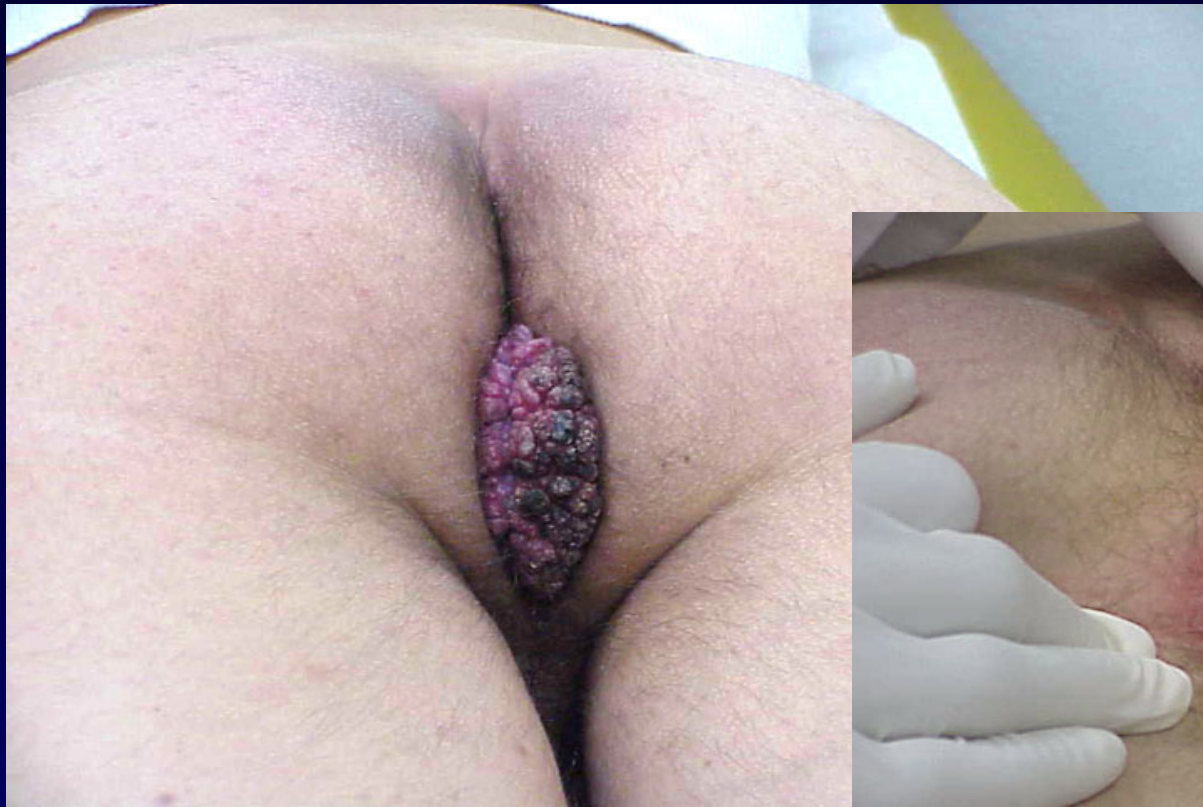
# Genital Warts in a Woman



Source: CDC/NCHSTP/Division of STD, STD Clinical Slides



# Perianal Wart



Source: Cincinnati STD/HIV Prevention Training Center

# Testing & Treatment for Genital Warts

- Genital Warts
  - No tests for genital warts
  - Several types of treatment are available
  - Warts may come back
- Cervical lesions and cervical cancer
  - Regular Pap smears are best way to detect serious lesions and prevent cervical cancer
  - Pap smear screening is recommended for all sexually active women

